Sum - Cost		Date ▼		
Name ▼	Phone numbe ▼	26/01/2010	24/02/2010	**Total Result**
Jones	12345678921	0.84	1.0928	**1.9328**
	12345678922	7.816	1.4812	**9.2972**
Jones Sum - Cost		**8.656**	**2.574**	**11.23**
Smith	12345678911	1.0038	3.7265	**4.7303**
	12345678912	15.911	4.4125	**20.3235**
Smith Sum - Cost		**16.9148**	**8.139**	**25.0538**
Total Result		**25.5708**	**10.713**	**36.2838**

Result	Formula
#REF!	=GETPIVOTDATA(A2,"Date[26/01/10]")
25.5708	=GETPIVOTDATA(A2,"Date[26/01/2010]")

Figure 294: Error produced if date information is not entered correctly

Using pivot charts

Introduction

A pivot table is a powerful tool to reorganize, manipulate and summarize data. A pivot chart provides a visual representation of the information in a pivot table. You can create a pivot chart from the output of a pivot table and, if the pivot table gets changed, so does the pivot chart.

Pivot charts are a special case of the more general Calc charts described in Chapter 3, Creating Charts and Graphs. The main differences between pivot charts and other charts in Calc are as follows:

- A pivot chart tracks the changes in the data issued from a pivot table and Calc automatically adjusts the data series and data range of the pivot chart accordingly.

- Pivot chart buttons are provided on pivot charts. These buttons are unique to pivot charts and are not provided on Calc's normal charts. An important purpose of the buttons is to represent the layout of the underlying pivot table and they show the pivot table's fields. Buttons representing the filter fields (if present) are provided at the top of the pivot chart. Buttons representing the row fields are provided at the bottom of the pivot chart. Buttons representing the column fields are stacked in the legend at the right of the pivot chart. You can also use pivot chart buttons to filter the data displayed in the pivot chart.